to Rs. 5. The trade can be learnt in about three months, the youngsters learning the art from their elders without paying anything therefor.

9. *Pottery.*—In addition to agriculture two families of potters ಕುಂಬಾರರು of Halgurki, five of Tippanahalli and fifteen of Sultanpet are engaged in making pots and such other earthenware as ಹರವಿ, ಮುಚ್ಚಳ, ಚಟ್ಟಿ, ಗಡಿಗೆ, and pot rings for wells, out of the clay got from the beds of the tanks near their villages. These are sold both in the villages and in Chikballapur Town, at prices ranging from 2 pies to 4 annas. Pots for storing grain ಮಾಡಿ are sold at 8 annas per pot. The implements used are ಸಾರೆ, ಚಕ್ಕೆ ದಬ್ಬೆ, ದಬ್ಬಳ, ಕುಂಬಸಾರೆ and ಚಕ್ರ. Each potter earns about from annas 4 to 8 a day. No cost is incurred in learning pottery as it is learnt from infancy from the elderly members of the family.

10. *Manufacture of sugar-cane mills.*—There is one factory in Chikballapur Town where sugar-cane mills are manufactured out of old cannon and waste metal bought from Government Stores. The machinery costs about Rs. 10,000 and 60 mill-hands work to prepare 100 mills in a month. Provided the engine works well, the income from the factory is about Rs. 1,000 a month.

11. *Rice hulling.*—There is also a rice hulling and refining machine in Chikballapur Town. In this factory six coolies can clean thirty candis of paddy in a day on payment of one rupee a candi. An oil-gas engine is being worked for the purpose. This machine cost Rs. 4,000.

DODBALLAPUR TALUK.

The information relates to twenty-six villages of the taluk in five of which no industries are practised.

1. *Weaving.*—There are two hundred and ninety-five families of Devanga people in the town of Dodballapur who live solely by weaving. There are also seven families of Patwegars, four of Padmasales and four of Kunchatigars in the town who have adopted weaving as their caste profession. There are also three Musalman families in this town who live solely by the gains of weaving. There are two families of caste weavers in Sivapura village, while four at Chikbelimangala, six in Kolagere, four in Tubagere, four in Dodbelimangala, twenty in Hanabe and three in Madhure villages are all of the Holeya caste weaving thick rough bed sheets. (ಹೆಚ್ಚಡಗಳು).

The weavers of Dodballapur town buy yarn in Bangalore, while those of the villages of the taluk buy in Dodballapur Town.

ಅಚ್ಚು (reed)
ಕುಂಚಿಗೆ (brush)
ರಾಟೆ (pulley)
ಕದರು (spindle)
ಕಂಟಕಡ್ಡಿ
ದೋಣಿಮರ
ಸೇಜುಕಡ್ಡಿ
ಕಾಲಾವಿಕೆ ಚಕ್ಕೆ (Treddle)
ಅಡ್ಡದಂಡಿಕೆ (Cross bar)
ಸಲಿಗೆ ಹಗ್ಗ (ropes)
ಲಾಳಿ (Shuttle)
ಉಕ್ಕಿಬಿದ್ದಿಗೆ ಸಲಿಗೆ (Warp-distributing wire.)

The marginally noted implements are used in weaving cloths.

Except the weavers of Dodballapur Town, the others in the taluk pursue agriculture as the main calling attending to weaving as a supplementary profession.

One weaver turns out 2 yards of sari in Dodballapur Town, while 2 or 3 Holeyas weave one bed sheet "ದುಪ್ಪಟಿ, ಹಚ್ಚಡ" in a day at Chikbelimangala and other villages, while in Tubagere a yellow (ಸಂಬಾವಳಿ) sari or kirige (yellow colored sari of cotton with red or crimson borders), is woven in 2 or 3 days whereas only 5 saries of the best sort of the value of Rs. 10 to 12 are manufactured in a month.

More than half the number of saries prepared in the taluk is locally sold in the town, the other half being exported to Tumkur, Arsikere, Harihar, Dharwar, Shapur, Belgaum and other places.

A cotton-bordered sari is sold for Rs. 2, and a silk-borderd one from Rs. 3 to 6 or even Rs. 12. A kirige or a child's sari is valued from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 5, while a kana or bodice cloth is sold from annas 2 to 10, a bed sheet or hatchada being sold at Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3.

Three families of Kurubas at Honnavara, two at Ramadevanahalli and five at Kodihalli weave kamblis or blankets of yarn twisted from wool collected from sheep in the adjacent villages, by means of a crude loom prepared locally at a cost of Rs. 5.

These people are agriculturists in addition and take to kambli-weaving only during their leisure hours, selling their goods at prices ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4. Blankets or jadi (ಜಾಡಿ) as opposed to kamblis are made in Honnavara.

No cost is incurred in learning weaving cloth or kambli, as the trade or industry is taught by the parents to their youngsters. The average earning of a weaver in Dodballapur Town is from 2 to 4 annas a day, while in the villages 8 annas per diem is being earned.

2. *Dyeing.*—There are four families of Devangas in Dodballapur Town who dye cloth or yarn in addition to weaving cotton stuffs.

3. *Sericulture.*—This is practised by fifteen families at Gantiganahalli in addition to ordinary agriculture. The raiyats grow mulberry in their gardens and fields and rear silk worms at home in plates and labyrinths (or ತಟ್ಟಿಗಳು and ಚಂದ್ರಕಿ) of bamboo. A special knife is necessary for cutting mulberry leaves to be used as food for silkworms. Myadas or professional basket-makers make these articles at a total cost of 4 rupees odd. In 25 days, two people can rear 4 plates of worms of the first quality, the same being priced at Rs. 4 per plate, while the inferior lot is sold at Rs. 2 per plate. The cocoons are either sold locally or taken to markets. Rearing worms can be learnt in a week for which no charges have to be paid.

4. *Carpentry.*—There is one family of Kammarru at Sasalu, two at Melekote and one at Ramadevanahalli who are both smiths and carpenters. There is one Vokkaliga carpenter at Kadanuru. All these take to agriculture in addition.

A carpenter at Kadanuru makes common carts with materials worth Rs. 30 selling them at Rs. 35 per cart. A village carpenter earns from Rs. 5 to 10 a month.

No cost is incurred in learning carpentry for which a training of, from 6 months to 2 years is said to be necessary.

5. *Smiths' work.*—There are fourteen families of gold and silversmiths in Dodballapur Town. In Ramadevanhalli there are four families of gold and silver smiths, three each in Dodtumkur and Kadanuru, two in Syakaladevanapura and one in Honnavara, who follow agriculture also as a profession. Two of the families at Ramadevanahalli and Kodihalli are Kammars, while those of the other places are Akkasales by caste and profession, there being a Mahomedan goldsmith in addition to an Akkasale at Kodihalli.

Two families in each of the villages of Sivapura, Heggadahalli and Melekote and one in each of the villages Arode and Sasalu are of the Kammar caste doing blacksmith's work. There are five Mahomedan families and one Mahratta family, in Dobballapur Town and one Madiga and one Mahomedan family in Kadanuru who are doing blacksmiths' work. The other blacksmiths are of the Kammar caste and follow their caste profession in addition to agriculture.

The ordinary implements of the anvil, hammer, tongs, bellows, wedge, crowbar, and the brace are used for "kammar work." These are bought in Bangalore at a cost ranging from Rs. 50 to 100. Those of the gold and silversmiths cost from Rs. 15 to 30.

Customers supply gold or silver to smiths and get jewels made. A goldsmith earns 8 annas a day. The blacksmiths of Dodballapur Town and Sasulu earn 8 rupees each a month, while his fellow craftsman of the Madiga caste at Kadanuru gets only about Rs. 3 a month. The wages for making a plough-share is 3 pies and for tyring a wheel is one rupee. His implements are said to cost from Rs. 50 to 100.

No cost is incurred in learning the craft, as it is generally learnt from the elders of the family, in 1 to 3 years.

6. *Basket-making.*—Six families of Korachas in Rameswaram village and one Korama family in each of the villages of Marasandra and Kodihalli (caste not given) work in bamboo and prepare baskets, cradles, winnows, sieves and cart-baskets or (ಬಂಡಿಮುಕ್ಕರಿ). There is also one family in Madhure which practises basket-making. These people get bamboos either from the surrounding jungles obtaining a license therefor or from Bangalore. With the special scythe (ಮಚ್ಚು) and the wooden bottom piece (ಅಡಿತುಂಡು) they prepare bamboos for work turning out 10 pairs of winnows or 4 pairs of baskets in a day, which they sell at 3 to 4 annas per pair in the surrounding villages. A ಬಂಡಿಮುಕ್ಕಿ or cart-basket is priced at Rs. 2 per basket.

No cost is incurred in learning basket-making, the youngsters learning the trade from infancy from their parents.

7. *Shoe-making.*—This is practised by one family in Ramadevanahalli, which follows agriculture as well. The leather is got from Bangalore. The necessary raw materials cost about 2 rupees. The art can be learnt within four months and a shoe-maker earns Rs. 4 a month.

8. *Tailoring.*—There are two families of Darjies (or tailors by caste) in Kodihalli and one in each of the Kadanuru and Madhure villages, plying their trade with scissors, needle and thread, etc., which cost not more than a rupee, the necessary raw materials being got from Bangalore. These people earn 4 annas a day, the wages for making a coat being annas 4, a bodice 1 anna and a cap 6 pies. The average income of a tailor is Rs. 5 a month. This is supplemented by their income from agricultural work.

9. *Tinning.*—There is one family of Mahomedans in Syakaladevanapura engaged in tinning vessels, which is done in addition to agriculture. The anvil, hammer, crowbar, tongs and bellows, etc., are the implements used in tinning vessels. The necessary implements are brought from Bangalore at a cost of about Rs. 6. The art of tinning is learnt from elders, without charge, in the course of 2 or 3 months. The income from this trade is said to be about Rs. 6 a month.

CHIKNAYAKANHALLI TALUK.

1. *Yarn-reeling in silk and wool.*—In Chiknayakanhalli town fifty families of Devangas reel silk yarn, while two hundred and fifty families of Kurubas reel woollen yarn with the help of the instruments* made by themselves.

*ಹರಟೆ.
ರಿಂಡು.
ಹಾಸುಮಣೆ.

One workman reels 4 packs of yarn per day and earns Rs. 3 to 4 a month. Reeling can be learnt within 6 months.

2. *Weaving.*—(*a*) *Silk.*—The Devanga people are weavers by caste. Ten families of Devangas of Chiknayakanhalli town prepare silk cloths getting the yarn from Bangalore at Rs. 8 or 9 per seer. The instruments used are noted in the *margin and are estimated to cost about Rs. 30. They are brought from Bangalore. The finished products are disposed of in fairs. Some parts of the loom are manufactured by the weavers themselves and others are bought in Bangalore.

*ಅಚ್ಚು ಹಲಿಗೆ.
ಕುಂಟೆ.
ಲಾಳಿ.
ಹರಟೆ.
ಬಲೆ.
ರಾಟೆ.
ಕದರು.
ಚೀಪು.
ಚಂಬರ.
ಬಗೆಗೋಲು.
ಅಂಚಬೀರಿನ ಕುಂಚಿಗೆ.
ರಿಂಡು, etc.

(*b*) *Cotton.*—Fifty families of Devangas at Chiknayakanhalli Town, three at Huliyar, one at Kenkere, two at Timmadahalli, eight at Yelanadu and ten at Handanakere manufacture cotton cloths, *viz.*, dhotis, chaddars and colored sadis with the help of the usual instruments.